Systematic notes on Asian birds. 66. Types of the Sittidae and Certhiidae

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Key words: Sittidae; Certhiidae; nuthatches; wallcreeper; treecreepers; types; synonymy.
A list is presented of 126 names applied to Asian forms of nuthatch and wallcreeper species (family Sittidae) and of treecreeper and spotted creeper species (family Certhiidae). This list provides information on the whereabouts of type specimens. Where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information. A lectotype is designated for *Sitta frontalis* Swainson, 1820.

Introduction

In 'Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae' (Dekker et al., 2000) we explained the rationale for this comprehensive set of articles on the types of Asian birds. Readers are reminded that that paper contains a fuller introduction and more details on methodology. The geographic scope of our series (see map in the Editor's Foreword to this issue) has the juncture of Russia with China for the bulk of its northern border. However, when we list a taxon that occurs within our limits, such as *Sitta europaea asiatica* Gould, 1835, we list all its synonyms although we may not provide details of where a type is to be found when a synonym has a type locality that is extralimital.

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (the relevant original descriptions being reported in the 'References'). Where a type or types have been located the acronym of a museum holding a type is given. A list of these acronyms appears before the References. The final column gives the number of a comment. The numbered comments follow the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence of species is nearly that of Greenway (1967a, b) in Peters's Check-list, but we have amended it down to subspecies level in some cases. Our treatment of all the Sittinae as being within the genus *Sitta* should not be taken to imply that we will retain this broad genus in the planned 'Synopsis'. In keeping with previous papers in this series we use bold type for the names of accepted species and subspecies and plain types for synonyms.

The subspecies recognized here differ from those recognized in Peters's Check-list in two particulars. First, we include the subsequent names of which we are aware: *Sitta frontalis isarog* Rand & Rabor, 1967 and *Certhia familiaris tianquanensis* Li, 1995. Second, we apply the decisions made in the accompanying papers on these families (Dickinson, 2006; Martens & Tietze, 2006), even though the views in these papers remain preliminary in nature. Additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' is prepared may lead to modified treatment therein, see Introduction to 'Systematic notes on Asian birds' (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000).

As in our reports on Asian types of the Eurylaimidae (Dekker et al., 2000), Pittidae (Dickinson et al., 2000), Alaudidae (Dickinson et al., 2001) and subsequent papers in this series, we investigated all the names that we found in synonymy. All names have been checked to the original citation and original spellings are used; and in the case of unusual spellings we add the adjunction 'sic'. We then list each name in our type table and for every such name we have explored what is known about the types.

Published type catalogues and data provided as part of the original description have remained our main sources, but interested museum curators and collection managers have again provided most welcome help. In our personal searches for types, which cannot safely be described as exhaustive even for the few museums that we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any given type. We have examined types where we had a particular reason to do so.

This paper, like that on the parids (Dickinson et al., 2006; this issue), demonstrates how much type material was destroyed in World War II. The holotype, or set of syntypes, of 6 names of the families treated here is shown to have been lost in Europe, Japan or the Philippines. In our paper on the parid types (op. cit. supra) we have given some background on the effects of war on Japanese holdings, and have particularly drawn on Morioka et al. (2005). When Morioka et al. were working on this they also gave some attention to the search for types described by Japanese authors, but from outside Japan. We have also applied our growing, but incomplete, understanding of the habits of Hodgson and Blyth and how these affect the discovery and identification of types of their names.

Recent bibliographical history of the family

Understanding of Northern Palaearctic species benefited from the work of Stepanyan (1983, 1990). Eck (1976) examined Chinese populations of *Sitta europaea* and Martens (1981) used acoustic evidence to examine the relationships of the treecreepers of the Himalayas. Since Greenway (1967a, b), however, only the guide of Harrap (1996) has provided a comprehensive treatment of these two families. Scientific papers relating to the systematics of the Asian nuthatches and treecreepers since 1996 have been rather few. Pasquet (1998) offered a molecular study of one group of nuthatches and, based on morphology and voice, Martens et al. (2002) elevated *Certhia tianquanensis* Li, 1995, from its proposed subspecific rank.

The types

Name	Author(s)	Date		Mus.
Sitta europaea				
S. e. asiatica				
Sitta Asiatica, 'Temm.'	Gould	1835 [1]	?	1.
Sitta bifasciata	von Madarász	1904	Lost [2]	2.
Sitta biedermanni	Reichenow	1907	ZMB	
S. e. baicalensis				
Sitta baicalensis	Taczanowski	1882	MPHN	
S[*itta*] *eu*[*ropaea*] *partiaria*	Portenko	1954	ZISP	
S. e. clara				
Sitta amurensis clara	Stejneger	1887 [3]	USNM	
Sitta europæa bergmani	Momiyama	1931	Lost	3.
S. e. sakhalinensis				
Sitta europaea sakhalinensis	Buturlin	1916	ZISP	
S. e. takatsukasai				
Sitta europæa takatsukasai [4]	Momiyama	1931	Lost	4.
S. e. seorsa				
Sitta europaea seorsa	Portenko	1955	ZISP	
S. e. amurensis				
Sitta amurensis	Swinhoe	1871	BMNH	
Sitta europæa buturlini	Momiyama	1931	Lost	5.
Sitta europaea kleinschmidti [5]	Hartert & Steinbacher	1933	ZMB	
S. e. hondoensis				
Sitta europaea hondoensis	Buturlin	1916	ZMMU	6.
Sitta europæa kumagaii	Momiyama	1928	YIO	

[1] Greenway (1967: 127) dated this 1837, but see Dickinson (2006; this issue).
[2] This, in some cases, is used as shorthand for 'destroyed'. Unless used with a ? it implies permanent loss.
[3] Greenway (1967: 127) dated this 1886, but see Editorial Division (1947: 63). He also cited p. 392 for the description of *clara*, but this name also appears in a key on p. 390.
[4] Greenway (1967: 127) erred in spelling this *takatsukasae*.
[5] Placed here following Eck (1976).

Sitta europæa nakaokæ	Momiyama	1931	YIO	
S. e. roseilia				
S[*itta*]. *roseilia*	Bonaparte	1850	Plate?	7.
Sitta europæa harterti	Momiyama	1931	YIO	
S. e. bedfordi				
Sitta bedfordi	Ogilvie-Grant	1909	BMNH	
S. e. sinensis				
SITTA SINENSIS	Verreaux	1870 [6]	MNHN	8.
Sitta europaea kiukiangensis nom. nov. [7]	Buturlin	1915	MNHN	
Sitta europaea itschangensis	Kleinschmidt & Weigold		1922	MTD
S. e. formosana				
Sitta formosana	Buturlin	1911	ZMMU	
Sitta europaea taivana nom. emend.[8]	Buturlin	1915	ZMMU	
Sitta* [*europaea*] *nagaensis				
S. n. grisiventris				
Sitta europæa grisiventris	Kinnear	1920	BMNH	
S. n. nagaensis				
Sitta nagaensis	Godwin-Austen	1874	BMNH	
S[*itta*]. *montium*	la Touche	1899	MCZ	9.
Sitta europæa obscura [9]	la Touche	1921	MCZ	
Sitta europæa nebulosa nom. nov.[10]	la Touche	1922	MCZ	
Sitta (*europaea*) *tibetosinensis*[11]	Kleinschmidt & Weigold	1922	Lost	10.
Sitta europæa delacouri	Deignan	1938a	USNM	
Sitta europæa kongboensis [12]	Kinnear	1940a	BMNH	
Sitta cashmirensis				
Sitta Cashmirensis	Brooks	1871	BMNH	
Sitta hariabica 'Wardlaw Ramsay MS'	Whistler	1944	BMNH	11.

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[6] Greenway (1967: 131) thought that Verreaux's article appeared in 1871 but the volume title page is dated 1870 and Verreaux (1871: 28) referred to his description as having been in 1870.

[7] Not *kiukiangenensis* as given by Greenway (1967: 131). Proposed as a replacement name for *sinensis* Verreaux, 1871, which Buturlin (1915) thought preoccupied by *Sitta chinensis* 'Latham'; he may however have meant that the preoccupation was by *Sitta chinensis* Vieillot (1819: 332). Despite Recommendation 58A in the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999) suggesting that no second name with the same root be created, Verreaux's name *sinensis*, although unfortunate, is not a homonym of *chinensis* and is not retrospectively banned by Art. 58. Vieillot's name was listed in the synonymy of *Sitta caesia* Wolf, 1810, by Gadow (1883: 347) but is here considered a *nomen oblitum*.

[8] A new name for *formosana* Buturlin, 1911, thought to be too easily confused with *formosa* Blyth, 1843, but *formosa* of Blyth's usage meant 'beautiful'. There is anyway no homonymy and the original name must stand (Recommendation 58A in The Code comes closest to matching this case but this is purely recommendatory).

[9] Preoccupied by *Sitta tephronota obscura* Zarudny & Loudon, 1905.

[10] New name for *Sitta europaea obscura* La Touche, 1921.

[11] Recognized by Eck & Quaisser (2004: 299) but reasons behind this not given.

[12] Original spelling *konyboensis* but corrected to *kongboensis* later in the same volume (Kinnear, 1940b).

Sitta castanea				
S. c. almorae				
Sitta castaneoventris almoræ	Kinnear & Whistler	1930	BMNH	
S. c. cinnamoventris				
S[*itta*]. *cinnamoventris* [13]	Blyth	1842	ZSI	12.
S. c. koelzi				
Sitta europaea koelzi	Vaurie	1950	AMNH	
S. c. neglecta				
Sitta neglecta	Walden	1870	BMNH	
Sitta Auto-Sitta siamensis	Kleinschmidt	1928	ZMB	
S. c. castanea				
Sitta castanea	Lesson	1830	MNHN	
Sitta castaneoventris [14]	Franklin	1831	?	13.
Sitta castanea prateri	Whistler & Kinnear	1932 [15]	BMNH	
S. c. tonkinensis				
Sitta castanea tonkinensis	Kinnear	1936	BMNH	
Sitta himalayensis				
SITTA HIMALAYENSIS [16]	Jardine & Selby	1835	BMNH	14.
Sitta Nipalensis	Hodgson	1837	?	15.
Sitta himalayensis whistleri	Delacour	1932	BMNH	16.
Sitta himalayensis australis	Koelz	1951	UMMZ	
Sitta himalayensis lushaiensis	Koelz	1952	UMMZ	
Sitta victoriae				
Sitta victoriæ	Rippon	1904	BMNH	
Sitta villosa				
S. v. bangsi				
Sitta canadensis bangsi	Stresemann	1929	ZMB	
S. v. villosa				
Sitta villosa	Verreaux	1865	MNHN	17.
S. v. corea				
Sitta corea	Ogilvie-Grant	1906	BMNH	
[*Sitta villosa yamashinai*] [17]	Momiyama	1931	-	18.
Sitta yunnanensis				
Sitta yunnanensis	Ogilvie-Grant	1900	BMNH	
Sitta leucopsis				
S. l. leucopsis				
SITTA LEUCOPSIS	Gould	1850	BMNH	19.

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[13] Spelled *cinnamomeoventris* by Gadow (1883: 351).
[14] Has also been spelled *castaneiventris* (see Gadow, 1883: 351).
[15] Greenway (1967: 133) erroneously dated this 1936.
[16] The original name is all in capital letters in the text page, but on the plate a capital H is used.
[17] Momiyama (1931: 24) apparently provided an indication to Ingram (1909: 433) but on the page cited there is no reference to *Sitta villosa* (nec Verreaux); instead there is a list of specimens of *Sitta amurensis* from Manchuria, but these are not described. Momiyama's name is thus a *nomen nudum*.

S. l. przewalskii				
Sitta Przewalskii	Berezowski & Bianchi	1891	ZMMU	
Sitta tephronota				
S. t. tephronota				
Sitta tephronota	Sharpe	1872	MMUM	20.
Rupisitta tephronota iranica	Buturlin	1916	ZMMU	
Sitta neumayer subcæruleus	Meinertzhagen	1938	BMNH	
Sitta magna				
S. m. ligea				
Sitta magna ligea [18]	Deignan	1938b	USNM	
S. m. magna				
Sitta magna	Wardlaw Ramsay	1876	BMNH	
Sitta formosa				
Sitta formosa	Blyth	1843	ZSI ?	21.
Sitta azurea [19]				
S. a. expectata				
Callisitta azurea expectata	Hartert	1914	AMNH	
S. a. nigriventer				
Dendrophila flavipes [20]	Swainson	1838	UMZC	
Poliositta azurea nigriventer	Robinson & Kloss	1919a	BMNH	22.
S. a. azurea				
Sitta azurea	Lesson	1830	MNHN	
Sitta frontalis				
S. f. frontalis				
SITTA frontalis	Swainson	1820 [21]	?	23.
Sitta corallina	Hodgson	1837 [22]	BMNH	24.
Sitta frontalis saturatior [23]	Hartert	1902	AMNH	
Sitta frontalis hageni	Parrot	1907 [24]	ZSM	
Sitta frontalis simplex	Koelz	1939	FMNH	

[18] The name was proposed spelled in capital letters.
[19] This, under the name *flavipes*, is the type species of genus *Dendrophila* Swainson (1837) and is a very distinct species.
[20] Benson (1999: 136) reported that the holotype did not match nominate *azurea* but matched *nigriventer* and remarked that Swainson's name had probably not been used since 1838, implying that he considered it a *nomen oblitum*.
[21] In Swainson, 1820-21.
[22] Greenway (1967: 142) dated this 1836, however the issue was delayed until 1837. That can be seen from p. 828 of this volume (same issue) where the minutes appear of a meeting of the Society held on 4th January 1837.
[23] Wells (in press) is expected to accept this name for the population of the south part of the Malay peninsula, but we are not clear whether Sumatran birds will be discussed there or in a later separate paper.
[24] Dated 1908 by Greenway (1967: 142), but at the back of the article is "Angegeben am 6 November 1907" and a date stamp shows this issue was received in the library of the Natural History Museum, London on 26 November, 1907.

S. f. velata				
[*Sitta frontalis*] [25]	Horsfield	1821	-	23.
Sitta velata [26]	Temminck	1821	NMW	
S. f. corallipes				
Dendrophila corallipes	Sharpe	1888	AMNH	
S. f. palawana				
Sitta frontalis palawana	Hartert	1905a	AMNH	
Sitta* [*frontalis*] *oenochlamys				
S. f. mesoleuca				
Dendrophila mesoleuca	Ogilvie-Grant	1894	BMNH	
S. f. isarog				
Sitta frontalis isarog	Rand & Rabor	1967 [27]	FMNH	
S. f. oenochlamys				
Dendrophila œnochlamys	Sharpe	1877	UMMZ	
Callisitta frontalis insignis	Hachisuka	1930	Lost	25.
Callisitta frontalis cebuensis	Hachisuka	1930	Lost	26.
S. f. lilacea				
Dendrophila lilacea	Whitehead	1897	AMNH	
S. f. apo				
Callisitta frontalis apo	Hachisuka	1930	DMNH	
S. f. zamboanga				
Sitta frontalis zamboanga	Rand & Rabor	1957	FMNH	
Sitta solangiae				
S. s. solangiae				
Calositta [sic] *solangiae*	Delacour & Jabouille	1930	MNHN	
S. s. fortior				
Sitta solangiæ fortior	Delacour & Greenway	1939	MCZ	27
S. s. chienfengensis				
Sitta frontalis chienfengensis [28]	Cheng, Ting & Wang	1964	IZAS	
Tichodroma muraria				
T. m. muraria				
Certhia muraria	Linnaeus	1766	?	28.
Metacilla [sic] *longirostra*	S. G. Gmelin	1774	?	E.
T. m. nepalensis				
T[*ichodroma*]. *nepalensis*	Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	
T[*ichodroma*]. *m*[*uraria*]. *ognewi*	Portenko	1954	ZISP	
Certhia* [*familiaris*] *familiaris				
C. f. tianshanica				
Certhia familiaris tianschanica	Hartert	1905b	AMNH	

[25] A primary homonym. See Comment.
[26] Greenway (1967) omitted this name from his synonymy. It was revived by Mees (1986) and applied to Javan birds. See Quaisser & Dekker (2006, this issue).
[27] The registered number of the holotype was mistakenly cited as 866,562 in the original publication; it should have been 266562 (Dickinson et al., 1991: 301).
[28] Greenway (1967: 142) placed this in the synonymy of nominate *Sitta frontalis* despite its yellow bill.

C. f. daurica				
Certhia familiaris daurica	Domaniewski	1922	MPHN	
Certhia familiaris orientalis	Domaniewski	1922	MPHN	
Certhia familiaris ernsti	Kuroda	1924	Lost	29.
Certhia familiaris canescens	Sushkin	1925	ZISP	
Certhia familiaris altaica	Sushkin	1925	ZISP	
Certhia familiaris kurilensis	Momiyama	1927	YIO	
Certhia familiaris kawamurai	Momiyama	1927	YIO	
C. f. japonica				
C[*erthia*]. *familiaris japonica*	Hartert	1897	AMNH	
Certhia familiaris shikokiana	Mishima	1955	TPM	
C. f. bianchii				
Certhia familiaris bianchii	Hartert	1905b	ZISP	
Certhia hodgsoni				
C. h. hodgsoni				
Certhia Hodgsoni	Brooks	1871 [29]	BMNH	
C. h. mandellii				
Certhia Mandellii	Brooks	1874	BMNH	
C. h. khamensis				
Certhia khamensis	Bianchi in Sharpe	1903	ZISP	
Certhia familiaris waschanensis	Kleinschmidt & Weigold	1922	AMNH	30.
Distinct but still to be assigned:				
Certhia familiaris kwanhsienensis	Kleinschmidt & Weigold	1922	Lost	31.
Certhia himalayana				
C. h. taeniura				
Certhia taeniura	Severtzov	1873 [30]	ZISP	32.
C. h. himalayana				
Certhia Himalayana	Vigors	1832	?	33.
Certhia himalayana limes	Meinertzhagen	1922	BMNH	
Certhia himalayana cedricola	Koelz	1939	AMNH	
Certhia himalayana infima	Ripley	1950	USNM	
C. h. yunnanensis				
Certhia yunnanensis	Sharpe	1902	BMNH	
C. h. ripponi				
Certhia himalayana intermedia [31]	Kinnear	1921	BMNH	
Certhia familiaris [*lapsus* for *himalayana*] *ripponi* nom. nov. [32]	Kinnear	1929	BMNH	

[29] Greenway (1967: 152) dated this from volume 41 of the Journal of the Asiatic Soc. Bengal but a description first appeared a year or so earlier in the *Proceedings* of this society.

[30] Greenway (1967: 157) mentioned two dates for Severtzov's publication. The title page is dated 1873. Severtzov sometimes claimed that this appeared in December 1872 but may have ignored the difference between the Gregorian and Julian calendars; late December 1872 in Russia would have been early January 1873 in most of the western world!

[31] Preoccupied by *Certhia intermedia* Statius Müller, 1776 (not identified).

[32] This was Kinnear's replacement name for *Certhia himalayana intermedia* Kinnear, 1921.

Certhia tianquanensis				
Certhia familiaris tianquanensis [33]	Li Gui-yuan	1995	SAU	34.
Certhia nipalensis				
C[*erthia*]. *nipalensis* 'Hodgson'	Blyth	1845	ZSI?	35.
Certhia Stoliczkæ	Brooks	1874	BMNH	36.
Certhia discolor				
C[*erthia*]. *discolor*	Blyth	1845	ZSI ?	37.
Certhia manipurensis				
C. m. manipurensis				
Certhia manipurensis	Hume	1881	BMNH	
Certhia victoriæ	Rippon	1906	BMNH	
C. m. shanensis				
Certhia discolor fuliginosa [34]	Baker	1922	BMNH	
Certhia discolor shanensis nom. nov. [35]	Baker	1930	BMNH	
C. m. laotiana				
Certhia discolor laotiana	Delacour	1951	MCZ	
C. m. meridionalis				
Certhia discolor meridionalis	Robinson & Kloss	1919b	BMNH	
Salpornis spilonotus				
S. s. spilonotus				
Certhia spilonota	Franklin	1831	BMNH	38.
Salpornis spilonotus rajputanæ	R. Meinertzhagen & A. Meinertzhagen [36]	1926	BMNH	

Comments

1. The specimen Gould depicted was 'forwarded' to him by Temminck with a note stating that "it was from Russia, and would form a portion of the supplement to the third part of his *Manuel*". It is possible that this specimen was returned to Temminck, but if so it apparently is no longer in the RMNH, Leiden (C. Quaisser *in litt.*, 4 May 2006).

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[33] Three different spellings of this name appeared in the original description; for a First Reviser see Martens & Tietze (2006; this issue).

[34] Preoccupied by *Certhia fuliginosa* Shaw, 1811, in use for a nectariniid (see Dickinson, 2003: 706). Greenway (1967: 159) referred to *Certhia fuliginosa* Bechstein, 1811. Baker (1930: 90) listed Bechstein's name as well as Shaw's (now *Nectarinia fuliginosa* Shaw, '1811-12') as employed by Rand, 1967: 232). Both authors, each actually dating from 1811, based this name on an earlier work of Vieillot in which there is only a French vernacular name. For the purposes of this list it is enough to know that *fuliginosa* Baker, 1922, is preoccupied by the sunbird given the name *Certhia fuliginosa* (it will be either Bechstein or Shaw, but the priority needs to be clarified).

[35] For *Certhia discolor fuliginosa* Baker, 1922.

[36] Greenway (1967: 160) erred in citing this from "Meinertzhagen"; it was jointly described by Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen and his wife.

2. Type destroyed when the museum in Budapest burned down in 1956 (Horváth, 1970).

3. Almost certainly destroyed in World War II (see Morioka et al., 2005: 26).

4. Almost certainly destroyed in World War II (see Morioka et al., 2005: 123).

5. Momiyama provided a small drawing that has to suffice as a description. If the type survives it should be in the YIO with other nuthatches from Momiyama's collection, but it has not been located.

6. Lectotypification was discussed by Rossolimo et al. (2001: 152).

7. Stejneger (1887: 391) suggested that Bonaparte had probably named *roseilia* from the drawing that was mentioned by Temminck & Schlegel (1844-1850: 138). This drawing may be in the collections of the RMNH. Should it be found, the image, the subject of which may be considered to be Bonaparte's type, should be compared with the forms of *Sitta europaea* known to occur in Japan. If it is evident which Japanese population was depicted, the type locality of *roseilia* may need to be reconsidered.

8. For the designation of a lectotype, which is necessary because the type series includes two distinct taxa, see Voisin et al. (2002).

9. Voisin et al. (2002) designated MCZ 128308 from Kuatun as the lectotype of *sinensis* because the series included specimens of *montium* from Moupin (in Sichuan). Although this action is correct it does not alter the anomaly mapped by Cheng (1987: 908) suggesting that the type locality represents an isolated population while a second, separated by hundreds of miles, occurs in the mountains through which the Mekong and the Yangtse flow from Tibet to Yunnan (Vaurie, 1957, judged these two populations inseparable; but see Dickinson, 2006: this issue).

10. Destroyed in World War II. See Eck & Quaisser (2004: 299).

11. Warren & Harrison (1971: 230) listed a syntype from 'Bian Khel'. The original description of *hariabica* 'Wardlaw Ramsay' by Whistler (1944: 517) appeared in an account of *Sitta cashmirensis* and relates to two females from Otipore and the male from 'Bian Khel' collected by Griffith. Later in this discussion two of Venning's male specimens from Zhob ('over the Afghan border') are mentioned, but these should not be considered syntypes as they did not accord with the description.

12. Blyth (1842) dealt with a collection from Chyebassa (or Chaibasa) made by Lieutenant Tickell. To an account of *Sitta castaneoventris*, of which one might suppose Tickell had provided a specimen although no such specimen was in the Calcutta Museum when that collection was catalogued (Blyth, 1852), he appended a description of another nuthatch already in the Calcutta collection which he named *Sitta cinnamoventris* but gave no collecting locality. Blyth (1852: 189) listed a female in the Society's 'Old

collection' which could have been Blyth's type, and several specimens from Darjeeling that Blyth received later than his description. Baker (1930: 24) listed Darjeeling as the type locality, perhaps misled by Blyth (1852). If, some time between 1842 and 1930, the description was indeed connected with Darjeeling no citation of this type locality designation has been traced.

13. Franklin's collection was presented to the Zoological Society of London, whose museum collection was later disposed of as discussed by Wheeler (1997). Most of the types of Franklin's names do not seem to have been transferred to the BMNH and must be considered lost.

14. The specimen considered to be a syntype by Warren & Harrison (1966) was purchased from Gerrard as a part of the Jardine collection, but no mention of its status appears in the BMNH accessions register. That it is or might be a type seems to have been recognised later. A specimen that belonged to Selby was deposited in Cambridge University zoology museum (UMZC) by his trustees and is considered a syntype (Benson, 1999). Warren & Harrison (op. cit.) referred to W. Murray as the collector; but this is not mentioned in the original description. Described from the Himalayas, Baker (1921: 472) restricted its type locality to Kashmir. Meinertzhagen (1927: 410) questioned this, suggesting Simla would have been a better choice, but offered no evidence of where Jardine's specimens may actually have come from, hence Kashmir should stand.

15. There are three Hodgson specimens in the BMNH collection, but none is demonstrably one that was collected before Hodgson's description was published.

16. The types were not mentioned by Warren & Harrison (1971). Subsequently, they have been added to the types drawers and database at the BMNH and written into the working copy of the BMNH type catalogue. For details see Hennache & Dickinson (2000: 621).

17. The syntypes are likely to be the pair accessioned in 1863, of which the female could not be found at the MNHN in Paris in 1999 or in 2006. Two other specimens accessioned in 1868 do not seem to qualify.

18. There appears to be no description given with this name. As a *nomen nudum* it cannot have a type.

19. Gould (1850) referred to examples from the collection of Captain Hay (Lord Arthur Hay, who eventually became Viscount Walden and later the Marquess of Tweeddale) that were by then in Gould's own collection. Gould presented a specimen to the East India Company Museum in 1853 (Horsfield & Moore, 1858: 721), a date which, according to Warren & Harrison (1966), seems to depend on the note in Horsfield & Moore (1854: v). Horsfield & Moore (1858) did not suggest that this was a type but it seems certain to have been one.

20. The description by Sharpe (1872) implied that the specimen had been examined when Sharpe & Dresser were working on the early parts of Dresser's *History of the Birds of Europe*, and the specimen has indeed been located with Dresser's collection in Manchester.

21. Blyth (1843), in his report to the December 1842 meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, described a specimen apparently from Darjeeling. In Blyth (1852: 189) the only specimen held by the Museum was one presented by a Mrs. Oakes in 1843. Perhaps Blyth described this before it was presented; if so then this was no doubt his type as Sclater (1892) seems to have thought, although it is not possible to be sure (because it was Blyth's practice to replace poor quality skins with better specimens when he could).

22. There were two syntypes, with original numbers 2226A and 2316, collected in February 1916. Warren & Harrison (1971: 390) listed this taxon as *nivriventer* not *nigriventer*, thus their entry is easily missed.

23. Swainson's original specimen, of which an engraving was made, had been sent to Banks from Ceylon. This specimen, now probably lost, is presumed to have been the basis for the description as well as the plate; and for it Swainson adopted Horsfield's Javan name, thinking that the latter had been published. Warren & Harrison (1971: 193) stated that "the specimen from Java listed by Gadow (1883: 359) has no type status". In fact Gadow listed two 'types', under Art. 72.4 of The Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999) they would be wrong; a specimen can be included in the type series by bibliographic reference to it [37]. It is recommended that the BMNH examine the possibility that the specimens Gadow discussed are types of Swainson's name. Whether those specimens do or do not qualify, it is apparent that the type series must be held to have included specimens from both Ceylon and Java, and, as these are considered distinct, the designation of a lectotype is necessary. Soon after Horsfield (1821), Javan birds were named *velata* by Temminck (1821). This seems not to have been interpreted as a restriction of the type locality, probably because that was considered to be Ceylon. However, such a restriction does not resolve the problem of a composite series and so we hereby designate the Ceylon specimen depicted in Plate 2 of Swainson's *Zoological illustrations* as the lectotype of *Sitta frontalis*. Horsfield specimen from Java, if it qualifies, would then be a paralectotype. Meanwhile, Horsfield's name, a primary homonym the moment it was published, is "permanently invalid" and has no right to a type. Whilst validly proposed, the name would have lost validity by the accident of dual usage, by one author for Ceylon birds and by the other for Javan birds. It is not clear whether Article 57.2 of the Code, which treats primary homonyms, was drafted with an awareness of cases such as this [38]. Surely, permanently 'unavailable' would have been sufficient, and better than 'invalid' because types employed in such situa-

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[37] The 1961 Code was less clear.

[38] See also Dickinson et al. (2006; this issue) for a discussion on new parid names used by both Gould and Moore where, on present evidence, we cannot be 100% certain which author has priority.

tions have great historical value, even if their names may not be retained in use. For other examples of such dual usage see *Pitta gigas* Blyth *nec* Temminck, discussed by Dickinson et al. (2000: 107), and *Pericrocotus speciosus fohkiensis* Baker *nec* Buturlin, discussed by Dickinson et al. (2002: 44) – listed as valid by Warren & Harrison (1966: 186) but which must be treated as permanently invalid in the same way as *Sitta frontalis* Horsfield, 1821. It is to be hoped that the I.C.Z.N. will revisit the wording of this Article. Gadow (*op. cit. supra*) mentioned two females received at the BMNH from the East India Company and derived from Java. These must be two of the three specimens listed as 'types' by Horsfield & Moore (1858: 723). The population of Java is distinct from that of Ceylon. If the I.C.Z.N. were to clarify that the "types" of names rendered permanently invalid were of historical importance then Horsfield's "types" should attract special attention for preservation in their own right.

24. The 'syntype' of *Sitta corallina* Hodgson listed by Warren & Harrison (1971: 130) may be a syntype, but there is nothing to show whether it was collected before or after the publication of the description.

25. The holotype was a No. 12774 in the Bureau of Science, Manila, but this was destroyed in World War II. Manuel (1957) proposed a neotype, but Parkes (1958) wrote that loss alone was insufficient cause for this action.

26. The holotype of this, No. 5790 in the Bureau of Science, Manila, was also destroyed in World War II.

27. Peters (1943: 89) gave the number of the type as MCZ No. 267097. A recent review of the type material from Delacour's expeditions to Indochina (Hennache & Dickinson, 2000) corrected that to 265097.

28. Linnaeus (1766: 184) employed the same name as Brisson (1760), from which author, in accordance with Opinion 37 (I.C.Z.N., 1910) no specific name is available.

29. Destroyed in World War II, see Morioka et al. (2005: 37).

30. The other syntypes in Dresden were destroyed in World War II, see Eck & Quaisser (2004: 300).

31. Destroyed in World War II, see Eck & Quaisser (2004: 300).

32. Three syntypes were collected by Fedchenko in the upper Zeravshan River valley near Samarkand in winter 1868-69. These are in ZISP; the fourth, a female collected in November near Chimkent, is not.

33. The birds described by Vigors in conjunction with Gould's *A Century of birds from the Himalayan mountains* were presented by Gould to the Zoological Society of London. Immediately after Vigors (1832) described the last of the birds from Gould's collection that were intended for that work he dealt with four new birds collected some

years earlier by Dr [John?] Struthers and sent to him by Dr John Scouler of Glasgow University. It seemed possible that the types of these four taxa, of which this treecreeper was one, had been returned to Scouler, rather than being included in Gould's donation but, if so, they are not now in this Glasgow collection (M. Reilly, pers. comm., 04 May 2006).

34. The holotype is preserved in Sichuan Agricultural University (J. Martens pers. comm.). The number given in the original description appears to be a field number and it is not known what museum registration number has been given to the specimen.

35. Blyth (1845: 581) began by describing *Certhia discolor* and mentioned that he also had five specimens (by implication from Darjeeling [39] and probably Nepal) with the underparts "uniform dingy brown" whereas "in three Nepal specimens of the other the white is alike pure". The brown birds Blyth considered to be "*C. nipalensis*, Hodgson" and by "of the other" he meant *C. himalayana* Vigors [40]. Blyth (1852: 188) listed two specimens in bad order received from Hodgson in 1843, early enough to have been two of his three types. It is to be hoped that these may have survived in Calcutta, and now be at the ZSI. However, despite their condition they were not mentioned by Sclater (1892) either in his list of types present or in that of those missing. As Blyth's third type was not in Calcutta in 1852 there is some potential for this to have reached the BMNH. Warren & Harrison (1971: 386) listed a syntype (BMNH 1843.1.13.247) with a query, but offered no specifics on when this transfer had occurred nor why such a specimen [41] could have been accessioned two years before the taxon was described. Gadow (1883: 329) listed six specimens from Nepal of which two came from Gould's collection. The first three of these came from Hodgson and, presumably, were accessioned in 1843-45. The last came from the East India Museum, and such a specimen was listed by Horsfield & Moore (1858: 718) as having been donated by Hodgson, not by the Asiatic Society of Bengal (which one would expect to see credited if the specimen had come from Blyth in Calcutta). Thus there is no clear trail for these although one may be demonstrable for another of the BMNH specimens associated with Hodgson. Gadow's list of specimens hides a further problem. Kinnear (1935) observed that birds to which Hodgson assigned his MS name *Certhia nipalensis* were not what Blyth actually named *nipalensis*. However, judging by his descriptions, Gadow (1883) probably did group the correct specimens under the name *discolor*, although the name *stoliczkae* was wrongly listed as a synonym. Brooks's specimens of the latter, now in the Hume collection, had not yet reached London, so that no specimen before Gadow could have been certainly identified as *stoliczkae*. The same caution is needed as regards Gadow's placement of *mandelli* in the synonymy of *nipalensis* as, again, Brooks's specimens had not reached London.

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[39] Blyth (1852: 188) listed two specimens both from Darjeeling and presented in 1845.
[40] Blyth (1852: 188) listed no early specimens of *C. himalayana*.
[41] Which was once mounted and has not been relaxed.

36. It was Kinnear (1935) who placed *stolickzae* in the synonymy of C. *nipalensis* Blyth, referring to Blyth's rather confusing description of the latter, mentioned in Comment 35, and also to the notation by Blyth "on a skin sent to him by Gould" (i.e., a skin that Blyth had marked as *nipalensis* which was thought to be *stoliczkae*).

37. Blyth (1852: 188) listed two specimens from Darjeeling presented by Webb; however his description seems to suggest that he actually had Hodgson specimens from Nepal in hand at the time. Whether he had received Webb's specimens by then is unclear but it can be reasonably assumed that he had. Both were noted by Sclater (1892) and are presumably still in Calcutta, at the ZSI.

38. This was one of the few types acquired by the British Museum when the collection of the Zoological Society was dispersed (Wheeler, 1997).

Other names

Two names once suggested for treecreepers have been found to be preoccupied, one by *Certhia intermedia* Statius Müller, 1776, and the other by *Certhia fulginosa* Shaw, 1811 [42]. We have made efforts to discover to what Statius Muller's name relates, i.e., where it now lies in synonymy, but have failed to find an answer in time for this paper. Of the name *Dendrophila* [*Sitta*] *gymnophrys* 'Kuhl' listed by Bonaparte (1850: 226) no description was found by Reichenbach (1853) and so, rightly, the name did not appear in the *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum* (Gadow, 1883).

Attention is also drawn to the name *Sitta longirostris* Latham, 1790. Greenway (1967: 142) considered this unidentified. Fisher & Warr (2003: 159) showed reason to believe that Latham described this from one or two paintings from the collection of Lady Impey. They reproduced two paintings, one of which was labelled 'Syam Chakar', and suggested that the origin of the specimen depicted (either a syntype of a holotype of Latham's name) was Thailand. However, the coloration of the underparts is much more like that of Iranian birds than it is any form known from Thailand. This is further discussed by Dickinson (2006) in the preliminary review that is associated with this paper.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

Sitta asiatica Gould, 1837; *Sitta castaneoventris* Franklin, 1831; *Sitta frontalis* Swainson, 1820; *Certhia muraria* Linnaeus, 1766; *Metacilla* [sic] *longirostra* S.G. Gmelin, 1774; *Certhia Himalayana* Vigors, 1832.

The above list presumes that the specimens thought to be at the ZSI in Calcutta are indeed there. It excludes all names for which the types are believed definitely lost, but includes those whose types we consider may yet be rediscovered.

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[42] This name is in use in the genus *Cinnyris* (see Dickinson, 2003: 706). See also the footnote to the name *fuliginosa* in our table.

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We are also always pleased to acknowledge the value of the published type catalogues that we have been able to consult, including the draft of the relevant pages of part 3 of that of the RMNH.

Acronyms

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York.
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History).
DMNH	Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville.
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
IZAS	Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Beijing.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.
MMUM	The Manchester Museum, University of Manchester.
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.
MPHN	Polish Museum of Natural History, Warsaw.
MTD	Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna
RMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
SAU	Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an, Sichuan, China.
TPM	Tokushima Prefectural Museum, Tokushima, Japan.
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.
UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, U.K.
USNM	National Museum of Natural History (formerly the United States National Museum), Washington D.C.
YIO	Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Abiko City.
ZISP	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg.
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin - formerly Zoologisches Museum Berlin.
ZMMU	Zoological Museum, Moscow University.
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich.

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[43] Readers are reminded that we use standardised spellings of the names for authors, e.g., Sarudny becomes Zarudny. This is to ensure their overall output is perceptible. We also give the initials of all authors even when these were not mentioned in the original work.

[44] These appended names with page numbers refer to original descriptions of taxa mentioned herein; they are intended to help readers locate these descriptions.

[45] For an evaluation of the real date of publication see Dickinson (2004a).

[46] This issue is dated 26 May 1864. The date follows the list of contributors to the volume.

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[47] Sauer (1982) established that the first 27 parts had 20 plates each. There is no reason why these would not have been numbered consecutively; therefore Pt. 12 would have contained pls. 221-240. Dated 1837 by Greenway (1967: 127).

[48] Herein Gould cited the November 1849 meeting of the Zool. Soc. London at which he read the description of this. His plate in *Birds of Asia* appeared in January of 1850 but the publication of the description in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* can only be roughly dated between Jan. and June 1850 (see Duncan, 1937).

[49] But later than Swainson (1820) below.

[50] For reasons to use the date 1858 see Dickinson (2004b).

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[52] Wrongly cited as vol. 15 by Greenway (1967: 134).
[53] Revised edition published in 2003.

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[54] Both Wardlaw and Ramsay are surnames. They relate to two different sides of the family; after the marriage which brought them together, some branches of the family used Wardlaw-Ramsay with a hyphen while others omitted the hyphen. Often just cited as Ramsay.

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